

## The Standard.

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## ADJOURNMENT OF THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

The Utah legislature has adjourned sine die. What a relief! Of all the legislative sessions since Utah became a state, none has equaled this one for asininity. The state has been disturbed by its freakish measures and stupid blunderings, and after all, notwithstanding the threats and the blustering, no legislation of importance has been enacted, and the things left undone stand out as far more important than that which was accomplished.

From almost the opening day to the moment of the motion for the adjournment to a day without date, the law-making body made an impotent effort at regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic and wound up with a farcical demonstration of incompetency.

There was an absence of courage to do or not to do, with the natural result that the session was marked by irresolution and evasion, and long before the last day this halting, hesitating, dallying attitude so aroused the disgust of all elements that the hope was freely expressed that the legislators would cease their parleying and go home.

## TAFT CRITICIZED BY UTAH EDITOR.

The Salt Lake Telegram attempts to belittle the mental capacity of President Taft because the President, in his inaugural address, referred to the silver heresy. If there is one thing on which the editor of the Telegram is a crank, that thing is "silver." In the light of what has occurred within the last thirteen years, Mr. Taft, from his standpoint, is justified in calling it a heresy and can do so without calling into question his mental ability to grasp the meaning of 16 to 1, and we say this though we have always believed the country suffered a severe setback when silver was demonetized.

There are bright writers on economics who hold that the demonetization of silver was no mistake, and they, like Mr. Taft, point to the fact that the greatest development in the history of the world has occurred since the date of demonetization of silver in the principal countries.

So, evidently, it is a mooted question, with those on the gold side viewing the "silver craze" as a heresy, and those fossilized writers, with silver as a hobby, still calling the demonetization of silver "the crime of '73."

In 1896 the indications were that the country could not progress without a greater stock of primary money, which is money of ultimate redemption, but the gold mines from that time on have been yielding unlooked for millions, supplying whatever deficiency in a circulating medium and a measure of values might have existed.

No silver man in 1896 was contending for more than a doubling of the basic money, and yet the production of gold has more than met that limit of money supply. With those

facts before them, the silver writers should be somewhat slow to challenge the wisdom of those who have maintained that there is gold enough, in use and to be recovered, to meet the demands of commerce.

This reference to the decline and fall of the Roman empire is the poorest proof that can be given in support of the silver argument. The editor of the Telegram in making use of it knows that he is but adding one more "cause" why the Roman empire fell. Up to date there are at least 1,000 "principal" reasons why Roman glory faded, and included in the 1,000 are intemperance, immorality, false pride and corrupt practices. Every "cause" calls upon the fall of the Roman empire to prove its contention.

## BUILDING WARSHIPS IS A WASTEFUL CONTEST.

The excitement in England over the discovery that the Germans have been quietly and secretly laying the foundation for a more powerful navy than is possessed by Great Britain, is a reminder that this country also is well along on a campaign of warship construction and that within the past seven years there has been expended on our navy no less than three-quarters of a million dollars, with the annual expenditures now reaching \$130,000,000. As late as 1894, the expenditures on the navy were less than \$24,000,000 a year.

This seems a great waste of money when one comes to understand that the warships of ten years ago are obsolete and the battleships of yesterday are not much better since the discovery that the Dreadnaughts, with batteries of 14-inch guns, can sink them at a distance which would make their fire ineffective.

England made a big mistake in building her first Dreadnaught as in that act the British admiralty virtually wiped out the entire British navy as it exists today with its preponderance of ships and started to build on an equality with rivals like Germany. By 1912, on the present naval estimates, Germany will have as many, if not more, ships of 20,000 to 26,000 tons displacement as Great Britain, and this after Great Britain has spent incalculable treasure in maintaining mastery of the seas.

Now it is for some inventive genius to build a torpedo or airship which will destroy the Dreadnaughts, and then once more all nations will start on equal footing in the struggle to outclass each other in building engines of destruction.

## OGDEN MEN AND THEIR TARIFF EXPERIENCE.

One of the provisions of the new tariff bill, which is being watched with much interest in the beet sugar districts, admits duty free 300,000 tons of sugar from the Philippine Islands. The beet sugar people are not opposing such a measure, but any greater amount of free sugar from those islands would bring a protest.

Three years ago David Eccles and H. H. Rolapp of Ogden, anticipating the throwing wide open of our markets to the products of the Philippines, had planned a trip to America's Asiatic colony, having in view the obtaining of sugar cane land. At that time, with duty free, the local capitalists figured they could raise and ship sugar to this country at less than the prevailing market price and make bigger interest on the money invested than was possible in the beet sugar industry. The change in plans of the administration, ending in the failure of the movement to open our doors to Philippine products, diverted the attention of the Ogdenites. But that which they had been reasonably assured could be done still stands as a menace against the beet industry of Utah and other states where beets are grown, and is only prevented from becoming an actual and serious danger by the proposed limitation of imports.

In their investigations, Messrs. Eccles and Rolapp learned that all the sugar the native Filipinos might produce would never become a determining factor in the sugar market, but with the efficient and cheap labor of the Chinese of the mainland to draw upon to an unlimited extent, the Philippine sugar output could be made the all-controlling factor in fixing the price of sugar in the United States, particularly in the western states, where the cane sugar would find an easily accessible market from the seaports of the Pacific Coast.

This readjustment of the tariff schedules must be followed with close scrutiny by western people who must make their objections known in no emphatic manner, if they are not to suffer an unfair discrimination. The eastern part of the United States is quite content to allow tariff revision if the revising downward is confined to the products of the West, but we of the West much assert our rights and our voice as an integral part of this government and stand firmly for equitable legislation in which the East must bear its full share of the burden of free trade.

## AMONG THE FOUNDERS.

The Beet Sugar Gazette, in its tenth anniversary number has a dozen pages devoted to biographies of men who have built up the beet sugar industry of the United States. Included in the biographical sketches are David Eccles and Judge Rolapp, whose pictures adorn two pages of the magazine. The Gazette says:

"There are no more earnest men

engaged in the combat for the establishment of the beet sugar industry than Hon. David Eccles, president, and Judge Henry H. Rolapp, secretary of the Amalgamated Sugar company of Ogden, Utah. These gentlemen are not only among the most successful sugar producers in the United States, but they are also among the foremost fighters in the industry. The Amalgamated Sugar company owns and operates the La Grande, Ore., factory, built in 1898; the Ogden, Utah, factory, built in the same year; the Logan, Utah, plant, constructed in 1901, and the Lewiston, Utah, mill, completed in 1905."

## LATTERDAY HUSBANDS.

An article in the current Harper's Weekly notes that, in somebody's opinion, American husbands fall, as a class, to attract their wives as they should. Opposite inclinations and motives tend to estrange couples more frequently than of yore.

The class of married people here referred to is the upper middle and the upper proper. The lower middle and the lower, says the Butte Inter Mountain, get along as well as ever, in this respect, at least. But "men of affairs," it is believed, are too busy to build up in themselves those qualities demanded by women of "fine nature."

Well, it all resolves itself into the old question, what is marriage? To which the answer must ever be, a compromise. Women who feel certain shortcomings in their spouses must accept those shortcomings. We are the creatures of circumstance. Environment, except in isolated instances, is superior to what we call character. Civilization, in its varying phases, forms various sorts of husbands.

The real explanation of the unfortunate tendency referred to—if such tendency actually exists—is that woman is advancing in this era over her status in previous eras. Whether great wealth and great luxury work good or ill, they inevitably refine. The American woman of today is far more refined—in the true sense of the word—than her grandmother. Whether she is more moral and a better wife, is a subject for difference of opinion.

## INHERITANCE TAX.

Omaha Bee: There will be some opposition to the proposed inheritance tax included in the new tariff bill. Thirty-six states of the union are now collecting taxes of this nature. Massachusetts collects 10 per cent of its state revenues from this source. The other day the Connecticut legislature adopted resolutions declaring that the taxation of inheritances should be reserved to the several states and should not be taken as a means of revenue by the federal government.

If congress includes this tax in the revenue scheme there will be double taxation on this score in Utah and thirty-five other states. Trouble taxation would be possible where a resident of one state inherits property located in another.

The chief opposition to a federal tax on inheritances would come from the New England states, which now depend largely on this source of revenue. If congress should insist on imposing the tax the states would be compelled to remodel their revenue laws, because the double burden would be too heavy.

The law could not be attacked on the ground of unconstitutionality. A tax of this nature was collected with out dispute by the federal government during the Spanish war and paid a large income. It is an easy way of raising money up to a certain point, but it is always difficult for the government.

## GERMS IN HER SYSTEM

Every Woman Should Read This.

The number of diseases peculiar to woman is such that we believe this space would hardly contain a mere mention of their names, and it is a fact that most of these diseases are of a catarrhal nature. A woman cannot be well if there is a trace of the catarrhal germs in her system.

Some women think there is no help for them. We positively declare this to be a mistaken idea. We are so sure of this that we offer to supply medicine absolutely free of cost in every instance where it fails to give entire satisfaction or does not substantiate our claims. With this understanding, no woman should hesitate to believe our nonesty of purpose, or hesitate to put our claims to a test.

There is only one way to cure Catarrh. That way is through the blood. You may use all the snuffs, douches or like remedies for years without getting more than temporary relief at best. Catarrh is caused by a germ. That germ is carried by the blood to the innermost part of the system until the mucous membrane is broken, irritation and inflammation produced, and a flow of mucous results, and you can probably realize how silly it is to attempt to cure such an ailment unless you take a medicine that follows the same course as the germ parasite.

Rexall Muc-Tone is scientifically prepared from the prescription of an eminent physician who for thirty years made his specialty Catarrh, and with this medicine he averaged 98 per cent of cures where it was employed. No other remedy is so properly designed for the ailments of woman. It will purify and enrich the blood, stop mucous discharge, destroy all germ matter, remove all impurities from the system, soothe, heal and strengthen the mucous tissues, and bring about a good feeling of health and strength.

We want you to try Rexall Muc-Tone on our guarantee. If you are not benefited, or for any reason not satisfied, simply tell us and we will have back your money. Rexall Muc-Tone comes in two sizes, 50c and \$1.00. The T. H. Carr Drug Co., 26th and Grant.

ernment to get its full due under this law. The new tariff bill includes provision for a special agent at \$3,000 a year to look after collections. Perhaps this means that there would be such an officer for every state, and he certainly would have his hands full in keeping track of evasions of the law.

The proposition offers an example of taxation on the lines of least resistance, or what seems to be such, but it may encounter unexpectedly vigorous opposition from the states that saw it first.

## THAT MAN HINDS.

Perhaps we are all mistaken, and Uncle Joe Cannon is not the real czar of the house of representatives. If one may believe the Cincinnati Times-Star the so called "insurgents" rebelled against the wrong tyrant, and Uncle Joe is merely an obedient puppet whose name most of us have never heard. The speaker of the house when he cuts a parliamentary throat takes the knife from a concealed assassin of the mildest manner. The Times-Star says:

Why not make the real dictator of congress the nominal dictator as well? Why not elect another Hinds speaker of the house? Hinds is the man who knows it all. No one will dispute that. He is technically known as "the clerk at the speaker's table." Really, he is the whole works. It's funny to watch the performance when parliamentary questions are raised in the house.

"Uncle" Joe will listen with due gravity until the time approaches for a ruling to be made. Then Hinds gets busy. He has every precedent at his fingers' ends. All the rules of the house are carefully assorted and labeled and stored away in some recess of his brain where they are quickly available. He never misplays or misplaces them. When Speaker Cannon gets ready to rule, Hinds whispers to him and hands him #6 book. He points to a paragraph that settles the question.

"On the authority of rule umpteenth and the precedents established by the stentch and oftentimes congresses the point of order raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is overruled."

"Uncle" Joe sagely proclaims, and the house proceeds to the regular order.

So we have, in fine, discovered the man behind the Cannon and should proceed to drag him from his hiding place. This man Hinds stands in the path of progress and inconspicuously slaughters the aspirations of a suffering people. The San Francisco Call charges that Hinds is the refuge of the stand-patters and the bulwark of special privilege. In him the trusts put their trust and he was nursed in the arms of the octopus. He is the enemy that walketh in darkness sowing tares among the congressional wheat and nipping the young ambition of statesmen in the bud. In the mouths of men entirely great the rules are mightier than their maker. Rules are a convenient institution invented by bureaucracy to protect privilege or sometimes to excuse laziness.

## A GREAT POET.

This is Emerson's anniversary. In an article in Human Life Julia Hawthorne says of him:

"Ralph Waldo Emerson was one of the earliest distinct figures, after my own father, in my boyish or childish memory, and the sight, sound and neighborhood of him always made me glad, in the same way that the brightening of sunshine over a landscape hitherto cloudy did. But when he went away I was never conscious of wanting him back again; he was a voice, a smile, an illumination, but not a companion or playmate. And I did not want him back again (so far as I can make it out) because I did not recognize him as a human or personal presence, but as a natural condition of agreeable, conspiring circumstances, or fortunate state of my own feelings.

"What did Emerson look like, physically and particularly? Like a tall, ungainly, amiable, awkward Yankee farmer. His lengthy figure was lean, and not carried erect; there was a slight bend forward, and another slight deflection to one side; his arms were over long, and his hands large, simple and ungraceful. So were his feet, which, as he walked, stepped along monotonously and without spring or style, one after the other; his use of his legs was all that that of the eighteenth century beau, with his silk stockings and smart small clothes, his well developed calf and graceful posture, was not; Emerson was not aware of his legs, and used them solely to get about Concord and other places with. His dress was always a black coat with tails, an ill fitting collar with a high stock, and a hat either soft black felt or the stiff cylinder. In modified forms, according as Dunlap or the other gods of headgear please, still survives for our wonder and homage.

Emerson in tweeds is unthinkable, or in knickerbockers (good heavens), or in a cap, or with a red necktie. On the other hand, he was perfectly conceivable in shirt sleeves, and these eyes have often seen him so arrayed, pottering about his garden; and also in evening costume, which made him look just like the American eagle, dignifiedly but modestly grasping the thunderbolts and gazing upward; such was his aspect on the rostrum of Concord town hall, from which elevation he was wont to lecture to his delighted fellow citizens several times a year.

Although Emerson as an object of flesh and blood was as I have described him, yet he was altogether another and a different thing as Emerson. On the spiritual—the real Emersonian—plane he was beautiful, graceful, Greek, psychic, eloquent, be-

ric, anything lovely and lofty that you please. "There are muses in the woods today," he casually remarked, coming in to spend a few minutes with my father and mother, from a walk to Walden pond. There were always muses in the woods for him, and he was always in the woods with the muses. His body might plod along Concord streets, but he was aloft on Pegasus, from whose back he would smile down pleasantly, wisely and serenely upon you, and begin a quiet conversation, as if all were commonplace about him. Yet do not imagine that he was aloft from practical village affairs; he could do business after the right farmer style, and sell his apples and hay, and mend his fences.

"Nor did he ever fall a public occasion, however intrinsically incongruous, when the abolitionists were at the apogee, when the civil war was on, when the Saturday club had a dinner toward, Emerson would be there. He put himself in the place and attitude of the honest American citizen, and believed himself to be one. Nay, he would publicly smoke a cigar after dinner, and drink (I believe) a glass of wine. But this was merely due to the trace in him of the dramatic instinct—a child's playing at being a matter-of-course man.

"I do not know that Emerson ever held any public office of emolument; but he never failed to dignify and exalt any public position in which he found himself. At any public meeting where he rose to speak, he was at once the supreme figure.

"Everybody who ever knew the man loved him and honored him; one could no more do otherwise than one could be insensible to sunshine, and pure air, and the freshness and splendor of nature. But this unspotted soul was more beautiful than nature. The memory and influence of it touch a higher and deeper place in the mind."

## BIG STRIKE COLLAPSES IN PARIS

## Committee Decides to Call off Employes and Makes Move to Settle

Paris, March 21.—The great strike of the employes of the postoffice department, which has practically isolated Paris and cut off France from communication with the outside world for the past week, collapsed today. The strike committee decided to call off the employes and made the first move to offer a settlement, virtually for peace. The government will meet the committee half way.

This afternoon representatives of the Unione called on M. Barthou, minister of public works, ostensibly for the purpose of protesting against the charges that they had cut the wires, but during the course of the interview they communicated to the minister the terms on which the allied associations collectively would resume work. These were, first, the resignation of M. Simyan, under secretary of posts and telegraphs; second, that no employes should be dismissed on account of the strike.

They also desired the assurance that the delegates of the association hereafter should be permitted to lay their grievances directly before the minister of public works.

M. Barthou received the deputation in a conciliatory spirit. He said that the government could not discuss the resignation of an official except with parliament, but he practically gave the delegates the satisfaction they demanded on other points, explaining to them, however, that the government had not yet exercised its right of dismissal.

Premier Clemenceau later met the deputation and confirmed M. Barthou's statement with regard to the attitude of the government.

At the conclusion of these private interviews with the ministers the strike committee met and decided upon the resumption of work tomorrow. This decision was announced at a mass meeting, at which 5,000 strikers were present. Already the strikers are returning to work.

An official statement which was issued this evening reports that more than a third of the strikers resumed work in Paris today. All branches of the service, with the aid of the military, are beginning to assume something like normal conditions.

Early in the afternoon several thousand strikers, inspired by the Union of Commerce and Industry, united in a demonstration against Secretary Simyan in front of the central post-office, but a large force of police stationed there found no difficulty in holding the strikers in check.

## NOTHING TO SEE.

The Man—I can look in your eyes, dear, and see everything.

The Maiden—I am sorry, but when I told father he looked in Bradstreet's and saw nothing—Puck.

## SCORE ONE FOR WILLIE.

Teacher—Now, Willie, how many months have twenty-eight days?

Willie—All of them, and some have three days over.—Boston Transcript.



## SPECIAL SALE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday

Everything in our immense curtain and drapery department at a big reduction. These are brand new, up-to-date, dainty, lacy Lace Curtains, Portieres, Drapery Goods, Cords, Tassels, Etc., at prices so low you can't help buying.

## Portieres

Stylish, elegant and attractive—the newest things in the market—\$2.50 quality Tapestry, pair.....\$1.70  
\$6.25 quality Tapestry Portieres go for, pair.....\$4.20  
\$12.50 quality Tapestry Portieres go for, pair.....\$8.35  
\$4.50 quality Rope Portieres go for, each.....\$3.00  
\$10.00 quality Rope Portieres go for, each.....\$6.65  
\$9.50 quality Leather Portieres go for, each.....\$6.35  
\$11.50 quality Leather Portieres go for, each.....\$7.70

## Lace Curtains

So dainty, lacy and attractive it is useless to try to describe them here. Let us show you.

75c quality Nottingham Lace Curtains go for, pair.....50c  
\$1.50 quality Nottingham Lace Curtains go for, pair.....\$1.00  
\$4.50 quality Nottingham Lace Curtains go for, pair.....\$3.00  
\$5.50 quality Irish Point Lace Curtains go for, pair.....\$3.70  
\$7.50 quality Irish Point Lace Curtains go for, pair.....\$5.00  
\$9.00 quality Irish Point Lace Curtains go for, pair.....\$6.00  
\$7.50 quality Battenberg Lace Curtains go for.....\$5.00  
\$12.00 quality Battenberg Lace Curtains go for.....\$9.00

With the advent of Spring there are many pieces of furniture in your home that are the worse for wear. We can make these like new for you, for we have a department for expert Piano and Furniture Polishing. Fine furniture repairing. Cane seating and willow work.

## YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

OGDEN'S LEADING FURNITURE HOUSE

Ogden Furniture & Carpet Co.

HYRUM PINGREE, MGR.

OGDEN'S BIG STOVE STORE

## MINING NEWS OF UTAH And Other Western States

## ELY WILL HAVE LARGEST SMELTER IN THE WORLD

(By Harry Hedrick.)

Ely, March 20.—According to perfected plans of the Nevada Consolidated and Cumberland Ely Copper companies, in conjunction with the Steptoe Valley Smelting & Mining company, and the Groux Consolidated, Ely is to be the second biggest copper producing region in the world within two years, and may attain to the pre-eminence.

With the consummation of the details that have been determined upon, the aggregate output in 1911 will be 300,000,000 pounds in round figures.

I have been told by reliable informants that the plans for the addition to the smelter works call for ten units in all, and reverberatory and converter furnaces to handle the full capacity of the entire milling plant. The fourth unit is now nearing completion and will be finished by July 1.

The three units that are in commission are handling 5,000 tons per day. The ore is running close to 3 per cent in the red metal. The average of extraction is 71 and a fraction per cent. This, in pounds, means 40 pounds of blister copper to the ton of ore, an aggregate of 72,000,000 pounds per annum. With the completion of the projected unit the daily capacity of the gigantic plant will be close to 20,000 tons. Running at full capacity the output of blister copper will total 288,000,000 pounds per annum.

The plans of the Groux, while not so definitely determined upon, are said to embrace the construction of a smelter great enough to place the mine upon a production basis commensurate with its importance. This, unquestionably, should mean at least 50,000,000 pounds per annum within the next two years.

Leaving out of computation the probable production of the other big properties that are likely to be on a permanent production basis within the time mentioned, including the Ely Central, Copper Mines company, Butte & Ely, Ely Northern, Resurrection, McDonald Ely and one or two others, the aggregate of the three big operating mines will be more than that of Butte, Mont., which is turning out approximately 350,000,000 pounds annually; the lake region, with its 200,000,000-pound output or any of the big camps of Arizona.

## World's Greatest Smelter.

I have been told by one who knows whereof he speaks that Mr. Lakehead, the general manager here of the Steptoe Valley Smelting company, has been advised to begin construction work on the fifth unit of the immense concentrating plant just as soon as the fourth is placed in commission. The same authority stated the principals of the big smelting company have decided definitely to continue adding to the mill until the full ten units are working. Already the largest concentrating plant in the world, although but two-fifths of its intended proportions, it will, when finally completed, be more than three times as big as any like mill in operation. The steel structural work of the fourth unit is practically finished; the foundations for the crushers, tube mills and tables are well along towards completion, and rapid progress is being made throughout.

At the smelting works the two new roasters now in course of construction will be completed within the next

three to four weeks, making 16 in all, the total capacity of the building. Nine roasters are now in operation. Reverberatory furnace No. 2 is again in operation, the repair forces having made a record in the work of repairing this part of the plant. The furnace was fired last Monday, and is again in operation. Gradually the output of the turning out the partially treated copper in association with slag. Reverberatory No. 1, which has recently been finished, is working smoothly and giving excellent satisfaction.

Foundations for the fourth stand at the converter plant are practically finished and metal is now being placed in place ready for the structural steel when arrives for the improvements in this department. In every detail the mammoth plant is now running without a hitch, a few minor difficulties in the way of water delivery for the concentrating tables having been remedied.

Five trainloads of ore a day are run from the mines to the big plant, each 50-ton steel ore car loaded brim-full of 2.34 to 3 per cent concentrates of ore. Gradually the output of the mines is being augmented, the production for the first 15 days of March having been between 60,000 and 70,000 tons gross.

Mining and smelting operations are being prosecuted with an evident intent to place this camp among the very first in the matter of red metal yield, as conditions making for the most economical production known obtain in Ely. If there is any glut of the metal in the markets or purpose on the part of those in control of the copper situation to curtail production, there are no indications of a let up here, a fact that in itself stamps Ely as unquestionably the greatest copper camp in the country.

In a recent article of very comprehensive detail the editor of Iron Ore, Mr. George A. Newett, who accompanied Mr. T. F. Cole and party on their recent tour of the mines here, gave some further particulars than heretofore given out concerning the estate and the plans for development and smelter construction. I have excerpted the following:

"Throughout the entire length of the property of the Groux Consolidated Copper company there is a wonderful exposure of iron cropings. For a distance of nearly two miles the surface indications of this character are very prolific. Fragments of all sizes, from a few pounds to many tons, attract the miner who has seen such favorable indications at other camps. Under such a mass of iron ore, the deposit of the Copper Queen, Calumet & Arizona, Anaconda, Superior & Pittsburgh, United Verde and others. Many of these masses, protected by material preventing their leaching, still are rich in the original copper and in some of the semi-siliceous porphyries, from \$5 to \$20 sulphide carries gold from \$5 to \$20 per ton, showing the excellent character of the enriching material. At no other copper property ever visited has the editor of Iron Ore seen such extensive, favorable surface mineral conditions, signs that are certain of mineral depositing at depth, and of which many of the best mines furnish prototypes."

Baby won't suffer five minutes with croup if you apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil at once. It acts like magic.

WANT ADS BRING BIG RESULTS